

THE CIRCULAR.

"MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED."—Daniel xii, 4.

VOL. III.

WILMINGTON, Del. FRIDAY, June 11, 1824.

NO. 6.

REV. MR. PETERS' SPEECH.

The following we extract from the very appropriate and excellent speech of the Rev. Mr. PETERS, delivered before the American Bible Society, at N. Y. May 13, 1824.

After moving that the thanks of the Society be given to the Board of Managers for their services, during the past year, he remarked :

I rise, Mr. President, to introduce this resolution ; and, it is not, Sir, because I entertain any suspicion that an individual present will withhold the tribute of his gratitude from the men who have sustained this labor of love, that I regard it my duty to accompany this motion with a few remarks. Yet, Sir, a kind of dread falls upon me, when I stand up to address you and this venerable assembly. Accustomed to advocate the cause of my Master, in the retirement of a country parish, I have never before found it convenient to attend an anniversary meeting of the American Bible Society. Though I have not been a stranger, therefore, to its elevated object, and its unexampled success, yet this vision is new to me. And I acknowledge, Sir, that

"My rapture seems a pleasing dream,
"The grace appears so great,"

which has brought me to this hour, and to the sublime enjoyments of this occasion.

I have the honor to represent in this meeting, the Bible Society of the State of Vermont, whose value as an auxiliary, entitles it to a voice in your anniversary proceedings. Its munificence is a stream that issues from the mountains ; small, indeed, at its commencement, but of the purest water, accumulating in its progress, fertilizing the fields through which it flows, and doing its part to fill the channels of the mighty deep.—If I have ever had a desire which I would wish to cherish while I have my being, it is that the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, may shine unto the ends of the earth, and that its life-giving influence may reanimate the world. Could I see accomplished all the hopes which this meeting inspires, I would say with Paul, "I am now ready to be offered." I would clasp the Bible as good old Simeon did his infant Saviour, and then look up to the God of the Bible, and the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, and say, from the bottom of my soul, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

[And, making his remarks on the happy institution of Bible Societies, &c. he continues :] Around this whole subject genius and eloquence have thrown their most fascinating charms ; and to this altar, learning and piety have brought their choicest offerings. The object of my remarks shall be not to instruct, but to exhort.—I am strongly reminded by the circumstances of this meeting, of the journey of Moses "from the plains of Moab unto the mountain of Nebo, to the top of Pisgah," when "the Lord showed him all the land" of Israel's future inheritance, "I have caused thee to see it with thine eyes." This occasion places us upon a mountain that overlooks the inheritance of the saints. We have come up to the summit of a moral highland, from which, in the light of heaven's sun, we may look down upon the landscape of the world. It is a light, which

"—sets times past in present view,
Brings distant prospects home,
Of things a thousand years ago,
Or thousand years to come."

There was a time, Sir, when the sources of knowledge were open only to a few ; when the oracles of God could not be multiplied, excepting by the tiresome and endless labor of the transcriber. A thousand years the church travelled in darkness almost unmingled. By the art of printing, this spiritual and intellectual vinculum (or bond) was finally broken, and the bands of darkness, ignorance and superstition, were happily torn asunder by the strength of the Protestant Reformation.—The present age presents the Church entering the fields of light and knowledge, and approaching her destined triumph. She is looking forth "as the morning, fair as the moon, clear as the sun, and terrible as an army with banners." As she pursues her onward march, across the wilderness, and rises over the mountain wave, the "prince of the powers of the air, the spirit that has always wrought in the

children of disobedience," recedes, and gives up the ground. The armies of Israel begin to waive the banner of victory.—The promises of God, the prophecies of the Scriptures, and the signs of the times, all concur in assuring us, that the latter-day glory is at hand.—The improvements of the age we live in, were so little known 2 or 300 years ago, that the man who had then even suggested the possibility, by any human means, of multiplying the copies of a single book, to an extent sufficient to supply every individual of the human family, and in every language under heaven, would have been counted an enthusiast. But since that time, Sir, books have been multiplied to an amazing extent ; an incalculable number of public journals and gazettes, have greatly enlightened the public mind. Never did the inquirer after truth stand at the confluence of so many streams of knowledge, as at the present day.—By a distribution of the Bible to every individual of our race, we shall have put into the hand of every child of man, an epistle from his creator, filled with instruction to make him wise unto eternal life.—"I am here," says the Asiatic.—Yes, the Hindoo is a rational being. So is the African—so is the red man of the west—so is the Icelander in his hut of snow, and the inhabitant of every island, and every shore. "I am here," says the contemplative heathen ; "but how came I here ? I am fearfully and wonderfully made ; but who made me ? And, who created these wonders, within, above and about me ? Who spread the earth with verdure ? Who bounded the waves of the ocean ? What hand lighted up the sun ? Who hung the firmament with the countless twinkling worlds, that decorate the mantle of night ?

"There is a God, all Nature cries ;"
Yet, He is invisible—far above, out of sight.
What are His attributes ? What is His will ?
Wherewith shall I come before Him ? With what kind of worship will He be pleased ?
And above all, can He, and will He save a sinner ?

"What shall the dying sinner do,
"That seeks relief from all his woe ?"

Now, withhold from the benighted inquirer the light of revelation, and who shall answer these most interesting of all questions ? Let him go to the priest of his pagan temple. His priest is a lying vanity. Let him address his idol. An idol is nothing in the world. The mightiest powers of the human mind cannot, by their own strength, find out God. The understanding returns baffled from the search. With all the wisdom of the schools, therefore, and all the light that nature can give, the poor heathen must go down to the grave doubting. Not a gleam of hope—not a ray of light breaks in from Eternity. But give that heathen a Bible, and how changed is his condition ! By this you teach him his origin, his destiny, his duty, and his happiness.—Oh ! Sir, did I hold in one hand a diamond, with which I might purchase the world, and in the other a BIBLE, and could I catch a single glance at the things which are unseen and eternal, that glance would constrain me to cast away the one as dross, while I would carry the other to the sick man's chamber, or the couch of the dying, or to the dark dwelling of some heathen, (I care not where he dwells) and there would I spread before him a treasure, which, with the blessing of God, is sufficient to save a soul from death, and cover a multitude of sins.—Is it in our power to give this Bible to a dying mortal ? Who will shut up his bowels of compassion against the claims of a soul ? May we send it to a million ? Who will harden his heart against the claims of a million ? Nay, more ; may we be instrumental in sending it to the whole world ? Who then, will not aspire to the glory, who will not seek the satisfaction of having done something in a cause so purely benevolent and beautifully sublime ?

REV. DR. GRIFFIN'S SPEECH.

Extract from the speech of the Rev. Dr. Griffin, President of Williamstown college, before the Presbyterian Education Society, in New-York.

The growth of our population so far outstrips the natural supply of well educated ministers, that it will require the strenuous and continued exertions of all the American churches, for a great many years to come, to prevent millions of our brethren in the

new settlements, from growing up heathens, or falling a prey to theological quackery.—Could a sufficient number of holy and self-denying men be found who would be willing to break up new ground, and to receive but little from the people for a few years, there might be at once hundreds of ministers employed in our western country, more than are likely to be employed for half a century to come ; and the consequence would be hundreds more of strong and orderly and happy parishes reclaimed from the wilds of heathenism or sectarian disorder. And what would be the effect on our country, and on the destinies of eternity, no numbers can calculate.

[After stating the necessity of redoubled exertion, to supply the wants of our church, and the happy progress, in this matter, on the other side of the water, Dr. Griffin continues :]

By these means, in addition to their well sorted and able publications, and their system of collectors, (both measures of astonishing efficiency,) the societies on the single island of Great Britain, annually raise and expend a million and a half of dollars. [Then, after remarking, that we have done nothing in comparison with this, and deeply deploring our inferiority, and that ministers are too much fastened to their homes, and an invocation to heaven, that America might feel that a Saviour died for her, and also exhibiting the great good resulting from the education of pious young men for the ministry, he observes :] With what a young man can do for himself \$600 will carry him from the plough, to the pulpit. Minister of Christ, what a work is here for you to do ! Should you be the means of bringing forward one young man to make a better minister than yourself, in that single act, you would do more good than in all your life beside. [Calling upon his brethren to pray most earnestly for that influence which will increase their number, he pays the following just compliment to the ladies :] Here is a great Lazaretto fitted to engage the compassion of our mothers and sisters. Will not that sex who, like ministering angels, love to hover about the chambers of sickness ; will not that sex, who owe so much to christianity, bring to this work their wonted benignity and patience ? Yes, the history of society already stands adorned with the deeds of woman. The records of all charitable institutions of modern times, attest the more than chivalrous deeds of woman. All ages tell of the zeal, and faithfulness and the fortitude of woman.

"Not she with trait'rous kiss her Saviour stung ;
Not she denied him with unholy tongue ;
She, when apostles shrunk, could dangers brave,
Last at the cross, and earliest at the grave."

The American Education Society allow their beneficiaries but \$60 a year. This will do but very little more than clothe them. Most of the young men have no parents to aid them, and no funds of their own. There is then their board and washing, and fuel, and books, and stationary, and several other items to be provided for, by their own exertions, even though all their college expenses are given in. And these exertions they are not backward to make. Eight beneficiaries in our college, last year, received for school keeping, near \$300. And besides these efforts for themselves, they yearly cultivate a piece of ground for charitable purposes, and by this means annually deposit a considerable sum in the treasury of some missionary or education society.—Some of them, for the sake of saving 30 or 40 cents a week, which they know not how to provide, board themselves in their own rooms, and dress their own food, which, God knows, is but scanty fare. Those rooms, which daily witness their prayers for a dying world, witness also the dry morsel which they consume alone. I have sometimes wished that the wealthy Christian would look in upon that devoted youth at such a moment ; and I am sure he would think it a luxury to do something to relieve a child of God sustaining all this for his love to Christ and the souls of men.—That devoted youth I commit to you. I have plead his cause, and now leave him with you and with God.

We regret that we have not room to insert the entire Address of the Hon. De Witt Clinton—but we know that even the following abbreviation of it, will be read with much interest.—Ed. Circular.

HON. DE WITT CLINTON'S SPEECH, To the Presbyterian Education Society, in New-York, May 13, 1824.

The solemnities of the Jewish Ritual have given way to the mild administrations of Christianity, and the establishment of the Cross has destroyed the sanguinary prescriptions of the heathen mythology. With this change of the character of religion, the office and functions of its ministers, have received a correspondent improvement ; and instead of the priest, presenting victims at the altar to propitiate the fabulous deities of superstition, the Christian divine offers up prayers to the Almighty Father of the Universe, expounds the revelations of heaven, administers the solemn ordinances of religion, and exerts all the powers of his mind to inculcate the observance of morality.

The experience of mankind evinces that religion is essential to cement society, and to promote good government ; and in reference to a future state, it determines our destinies forever.—It is in vain to contend that the functions of a Christian minister can be successfully performed without education. The apostles of Christ were, at first, men without the benefits of literature ; but they were armed with the gift of tongues, the power of miracles, and the visitations of the Holy Ghost. But besides these preternatural endowments, all the learning and philosophy of the ancients were united in St. Paul, who was called into the Christian church by a miraculous interposition. His writings display the most powerful talent, and he has even condescended to refer to some of the great classical authors of antiquity.—His eloquence was of Demosthenean energy ; and to his intellectual cultivation must be ascribed, to a certain extent, the vast consequences that resulted from his labors in the cause of Christianity.

An able divine ought to understand the original languages in which the inspired writers promulgated our religion.—His acquaintance with literature and science ought to be extensive and profound : and he should be deeply read in moral philosophy, metaphysics, and theology. He should also be master of all the points of polemic discussion, and be prepared not only to defend Christianity against the assaults of scepticism and infidelity, but to vindicate his particular creed against the objections of opposing sects. In order to attain this intellectual eminence, so becoming an ambassador of heaven and a minister of the Most High God, he must pass through all the Seminaries of Education, from the rudimental school to the University, and devote year after year to the attainment of pulpit eloquence, and the acquisition of theological knowledge.—How are these great blessings to be acquired ? By the union of the friends of religion in the education of a Christian ministry—by inducing our youth to devote themselves to the altars of God—and by dispensing the benefits of gratuitous instruction to the favorites of piety and genius, wherever to be found.

The aspect of the world is replete with wonderful indications.—[Here the hon. De Witt Clinton alludes to the power of public opinion, which is derived from the lights of Christianity, the invention of printing, and the diffusion of education—it governs all—it influences all the operations, and is felt in all the ramifications of society.]—This power, in order to be beneficial, ought to be predicated on just and proper grounds—it ought to be directed by piety and knowledge. Monitorial education, Sunday Schools, and Bible Societies, are the great levers which must raise public opinion to its proper elevation ; and when reinforced and impelled into activity, by the ministrations of a virtuous and enlightend clergy, then the cause of liberty, order, and good government, will be established on a firm basis, and the prospects of blessedness in another and a better world, will brighten the gloom of seclusion, alleviate the burthen of affliction, and solace the hour of death.—Such are the objects and such the tendencies of this institution ; and recommended as it is by all the considerations, which ought to operate on the man, the patriot, and the Christian, I feel happy on this occasion to offer my humble mite for its support, and to raise my feeble voice in its favor.

Religious.

The Bible.—The Rev. S. H. Cone of N. York, observes in his address, before the American Bible Society, that "there is one book in the world, and but one book, which claims the God of heaven for its author. The bold cavils of infidels, the severe scrutiny of critics, and the hearty investigation of serious inquirers, have resulted in the assured conviction of its divine authenticity. The age of Voltaire and Hume, of Gibbon and Paine, has passed away like a morning cloud, and as the early dew. The opposers of the Bible have deserted the field of open and manly argument: and the genuineness and inspiration of the Holy Scriptures have been so clearly and irrefragably demonstrated, that we may with propriety reason from them, as from self-evident principles of truth.

"Is it true—is it indeed true—that there is but ONE NAME under Heaven, given among men, whereby we must be saved! Oh! then what heart-thrilling rapture ought to swell the bosoms of these highly favored individuals, whose time, and talents, and substance and persevering labors, are all tending to spread the savour of that name to earth's remotest shores!

"Let, then, him that hath ears to hear, hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches: 'The kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ, and He shall reign forever and ever.' Blissful period! Glorious era! The moral atmosphere of our guilty and miserable world, is purified from all its abominations—from all its plagues.

"The breath of heaven hath chas'd them in the No passion touches a discordant string, [heart, But all is harmony and love! One song employs all nations, and all cry, Worthy the Lamb for he was slain for us! The dwellers in the vales and on the rocks, Shout to each other; and the mountain tops From distant mountains catch the flying joy, Till nation after nation, taught the strain, Earth rolls the rapturous hosannah round."

"The one business of the board has been to disseminate the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make men wise unto salvation, thro' faith, which is in Christ Jesus; and our united fervent prayer is embodied in the language of the Psalmist—"Oh, God! send out thy light and thy truth. Let thy work appear unto thy servants, and thy glory unto their children. Let the beauty of the Lord our God, be upon us; and establish thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish thou it."

EVANGELIZING THE WORLD.

A writer in the Southern Intelligencer proposes that every minister should preach at stated times, say once a month, on some topic connected with the special system of means now in operation for evangelizing the world. He thinks the following valuable results would be produced by such a course. 1. The ministers themselves would become more intimately acquainted with the religious condition and prospects of the world, and would consequently become more practical and efficient preachers. 2. Their hearers, a large proportion of whom receive no religious publication, and are entirely ignorant of the progress of Zion, would be induced to co-operate in the various plans for spreading the Gospel far and wide, and be more deeply impressed with the importance of personal and vital piety. 3. Children would become early interested in schemes of benevolence, as well as acquire a large amount of useful information, which they are not likely to obtain from any other source.

There is reason to believe that all these beneficial effects would result from the adoption of the plan here proposed. The preacher's judgment would suggest the peculiar modifications which the state of his congregation required.

Rebivals.

Twenty-seven prisoners, of the Newgate Prison, in Granby, (Con.) have given evidence of a true conversion, and several others have awakened to earnest inquiry respecting the state of their souls.

The Columbian Star, of the 5th inst. says: "The Rev. Isaac Merriam, writes to us from Bristol, Con. under the date of May 24th: 'I have had the pleasure to see sixteen believers dedicate themselves, a living sacrifice, I trust, acceptable to God, whom I recently baptized.'"

A correspondent in the "Christian Secretary," of the 1st inst. states, that the Lord still continues to manifest the riches of his grace, at Pleasant Valley, Lyme. The revival there is "like the still small voice," making not much public exhibition, but progressing surely. The prospect seem-

ed to be flattering at Lyme. There had been an awakening in the Presbyterian Society, North Quarter, and was expected to be progressing. Let ardent prayer be offered up to the throne of grace, that converts shall be multiplied every where, as the drops of the morning.

Religious Societies.

New-Jersey Auxiliary Colonization Society.—A public meeting was held at Princeton, N. J. on the 11th ult. for the purpose of making arrangements in aid of the American Colonization Society. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Drs. Alexander, and Miller, the Rev. Messrs. Woodhull and Hodge, Mr. Maclean and others; after which a resolution was passed declaring that it is expedient to form an auxiliary society in the State of New-Jersey. A committee was appointed to prepare a draft of a constitution, to be submitted at an adjourned meeting, to be held in Princeton, on the second Wednesday in July.

Londonderry Presbyterian Education Society.—A Society with this name was formed by the Londonderry Presbytery at their session at Newburyport, (Mass.) in April. Its exclusive object is "to aid such young men as, having passed the early stages of education, are making personal exertions to prepare for the Christian ministry, and such only as promise usefulness in this profession." Those beneficiaries who fail through their own fault to enter the ministry, are to refund to the Society whatever moneys they may have received from its funds.

Female Methodist Missionary Society.—The anniversary of the Female Missionary Society, auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, was celebrated on Wednesday evening in the church in John-street. From the report it appeared that \$202 had been paid to the parent society during the past year, and that clothing to a considerable amount had been contributed in aid of the Wyandott mission. The meeting was addressed in a very interesting and impressive manner by the Rev. Mr. Reece and the Rev. Mr. Hanna from England, and the Rev. Mr. Summerfield. After the address, a collection was taken up, amounting to about \$150.

Methodist General Conference.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which closed its session in Baltimore on Friday last, appointed two additional Bishops, viz. the Rev. Joshua Soule, of the Baltimore Conference, and the Rev. Elijah Hedding, of the New-England Conference. Five additional annual conferences were also added, viz. Maine, Canada, Pittsburgh, Holstein, and Illinois. The whole number of conferences is now 17. The Rev. John Emory, D. D. was appointed to the Book concern in N. York, in the place of the Rev. Thomas Mason.

Bibles in Prison.—The legislature of N. York, recently passed a law, which provides that the keepers of the N. York and Auburn prisons, shall furnish all the prisoners in solitary cells, with a Bible—whether they desire it or not.

Episcopal Convention.—The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, of the Diocese of Maryland, will take place on Wednesday, the 16th instant, in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore.

Sabbath Schools.—ENGLAND has about 357 Sabbath Schools; IRELAND, alone, 1565 Schools, and 129,528 scholars; and SCOTLAND 35 Schools, and 1524 scholars—making a grand total of 1,957 schools, in which are taught upwards of 160,000 scholars!

The Report of the *United Foreign Missionary Society*, which was made on the 12th ult. relates an interesting fact, respecting the Christian Chiefs of Cataraugus Indians. In the course of last summer they manifested much solicitude on the subject of marriage. "They were convinced of the iniquity as well as the unhappy effects of the pagan custom of exchanging wives at pleasure; and were earnest in their inquiries respecting the authority and the design of Christian marriage. Their inquiries resulted in a determination to receive the marriage covenant as of divine authority, and on Friday, the 4th of July, nine couple were publicly married by a Christian magistrate, in the presence of more than 300 Indians and whites, who were attracted by the novelty of the occasion."

Receipts and expenditures of the above Society, during the past year—\$14,486 receipts, and \$22,439 expenditures, leaving a balance in the Treasury, of \$7,953.

Auburn Theological Seminary. The agent for this Seminary acknowledges the receipt of \$2,628.

Connecticut Baptist Education Society.—The agent thereof has received \$1,313.

Bible Societies in Ireland.—Each county in Connaught has now its Bible Society; and many persons who live day by day upon scarcely any thing but potatoes, subscribe their penny a week, for the Bible—not a few of whom are Roman Catholics.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

This society are now making arrangements, by the agency of Gen. R. G. Harper, to purchase a SEMINARY FARM, which is situated about equidistant from Baltimore and Washington. At this institution colored youths of promise, of both sexes, are to be instructed in the rudiments of an English education, &c. and at a suitable age to be sent to the colony of Liberia. A legacy of \$17,000, of the philanthropic General Kosciusko, for ameliorating the condition of the blacks, is to be applied to this object.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

There are about 130 young men at the Andover Institution, in a course of study for the ministry—and at Princeton, 120. There is, at this time, great need of seminaries for theological education; and, we are happy to learn, that efforts are making to erect them in various parts of the country.

EDUCATION OF AFRICANS.

We copy from the N. Y. Observer of the 9th ult. the following extract from a Circular Letter, on the subject of educating free people of color for ministers, teachers, and magistrates in the American Colony, in Africa, addressed to intelligent gentlemen in different parts of the United States.

At a meeting of gentlemen, convened at the city of New-York, on the 14th ult. to consult on the best mode of providing literary, moral, and religious institutions for the American colonies in Africa, the Rev. Dr. Griffin, President of Williams College, F. S. Key, Esq. of Washington, Rev. Messrs. Patton and Dewey and Mr. S. E. Morse, of New-York, were chosen a committee, to correspond with gentlemen in different parts of the country, on the subject to devise the best measures for attaining the above named object, and to report to a meeting, to be called at such time and place as they may think proper. Three to constitute a quorum. On the 22d ult. the committee met in New-York, and chose the Rev. Mr. Patton, Chairman, and the Rev. Mr. Dewey, Secretary.

The committee request to be favored with the views in relation to this enterprise of gentlemen, who take an interest in the same. They request advice particularly on the following:

I. Shall there be a Society formed in connexion with the Colonization Society to be called, say, the Colonization Society for the Education department, with a constitutional provision for putting its surplus funds into the Treasury of the Colonization Society, at Washington, but to have the control of its own funds, in other respects; or shall an independent board be organized similar to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and societies be formed auxiliary to that?

II. After the academic course is finished, shall each denomination or Society have the conducting of the theological course of its own beneficiaries, in a divinity school to be established on the ground, or elsewhere, as each denomination may choose?

III. Shall the Society or Board, after the course of education is completed, send any part of the young men to Africa as missionaries, (say, such as shall be approved by them, without distinction of denomination?) If so, shall they send any of them for other purposes than to preach the Gospel?

IV. Your opinion about the location of the college, is requested.

V. Whether the view shall be confined to the colonies, or be extended to the African race?

Theological Seminaries.—A writer in the N. Y. Observer, of the 29th ult. over the signature "A," remarks, that there are now about SIX HUNDRED vacant congregations in the Presbyterian Church—20 or 30 new congregations are formed, and 15 or 20 ministers die every year. There is, then, an annual demand for 40 or 50 ministers every year above that which is now urgently made for the supply of existing vacancies. There are in the world six hundred millions of heathens to be evangelized! [The object of this writer is to shew the necessity of establishing additional Theological Seminaries.] He says, that, as many as ought to be assembled at one place, are now at Princeton and Andover.]

From our Correspondent in Philadelphia.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States met agreeably to appointment in the First Presbyterian Church in this city, on Thursday the 20th ult. and was opened by the Rev. John Chester, Moderator of the last Assembly, with a sermon from 1 Cor. iii. 5.

Friday, May 21.—The committee appointed by the Assembly to confer with a similar committee, if such should be appointed by the German Reformed Synod of North America, reported that they had conferred with said committee, and their report being read, the further consideration of the subject was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

On the petition of the Presbytery of Columbia, requesting that they be detached from the Synod of Albany, and connected with the Synod of New-York, it was resolved, that it is inexpedient to decide on this application at present.

Saturday, May 22.—Dr. Neill, one of the last Assembly's delegates to the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church, reported that he had attended; that the Synod did not think proper to rescind the 7th article in the plan of correspondence; nevertheless, he expressed his opinion in favor of maintaining and cherishing the connexion with that body.

The order of the day was postponed to take up an appeal and complaint of Rev. Josiah B. Andrews against a decision of the Synod of New-Jersey affirming a decision of the Presbytery of Jersey, by which he was admonished. The documents on the subject being read, the house adjourned.

Monday, May 24.—The order of the day being to receive communications on the state of religion within their bounds, the Assembly removed from the session-room to the body of the church, for the accommodation of spectators.

Tuesday, May 25.—The consideration of the report of the committee on a correspondence with the German Reformed Synod was taken up, and after mature deliberation, it was resolved that the General Assembly will agree to an ecclesiastical correspondence with the German Reformed Church on the following principles, viz. 1. The churches to remain separate and independent. 2. The German Reformed Synod and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church shall each appoint one minister and one elder, with an alternate of each, or two ministers with their alternates, as either may wish, to sit in their judicatories respectively, with the privilege of deliberating on all subjects that may come before them. The Rev. R. Cathcart, D. D. and Rev. Alex. Boyd, were appointed a committee to lay the above articles before the German Reformed Synod, for their adoption.

Friday, May 28.—The following persons were appointed delegates to the several ecclesiastical bodies connected with the Assembly, viz. Rev. Wm. Hill, D. D. Rev. Aaron Leland, D. D. and Rev. Henry White, to the General Associations of Connecticut and Massachusetts: Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D. to the General Association of New-Hampshire and the General Convention of Vermont; Rev. John Monteith, his alternate: Rev. Thos. McAuley, D. D. and Mr. Benj. Strong to the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church; Rev. Dr. Romeyn and Mr. Divie Bethune, alternates.

Saturday, May 29.—The Board of Directors of the Theological Seminary made a report which was read and approved. [This document will probably be published in our next Number.]

The committee appointed to prepare a minute to be adopted by the Assembly in relation to the appeal and complaint of the Rev. Josiah B. Andrews, against a decision of the Synod of New-Jersey affirming a decision of the Presbytery of Jersey, by which Mr. Andrews was admonished, made their report, which was adopted and is as follows:

While in the opinion of this assembly, the Presbytery of Jersey in originating, conducting, and issuing this prosecution, do not appear to have exercised the cautious regard to the provisions of the Constitution in cases of process, which are so efficient in matters of discipline, and while they deem this applicable to the proceedings of the Presbytery, in relation to both the parties, Resolved,

1. That the sentence of the Presbytery and Synod so far as it censures the Rev. J. B. Andrews for imprudence of conduct and a want of tenderness towards the reputation of certain members of the church in Perth Amboy, be affirmed, and it is hereby affirmed.

2. That the sentence of the Presbytery and Synod so far as it censures the Rev. Josiah B. Andrews for "a very reprehensible degree of equivocation" be reversed, and it is hereby reversed.

Tuesday, June 1.—A memorial was presented from the Synod of Kentucky on the subject of instituting a seminary of learning under its entire control. The memorial was referred to the Trustees of the General Assembly to report on the expediency of the application. The Assembly resolved to build a house for Professor Hodge at Princeton, the expense not to exceed \$5,000. *N. Y. Observer.*

Statistics of the Presbyterian church in the United States.—From the Synodical and Presbyterial reports presented to the General Assembly at their present session, it appears that there are under the care of the Assembly 13 Synods, 77 Presbyteries 1679 congregations, and 1027 ministers. The number of vacant congregations is 769; Licentiates, 173; and candidates, 195. The number of communicants added during the past year is 10,431 and the whole number of communicants is 112,955.—The number of adult baptisms during the year has been 2120 and of infant baptisms 10,642. The amount of collections for missions \$6,765; for Theological Seminary, \$1465; for Presbyterial fund, 370; and for Education fund, 7,928.

In many of the above particulars the reports are very imperfect. All the Presbyteries have reported the names and numbers of ministers and congregations; and nearly all have reported the number of licentiates and candidates; but only 1092 congregations have reported the number of communicants, and only 902 congregations, the number of baptisms. Generally, however, the delinquent congregations are small and without pastors. Forty-six Presbyteries have reported collections for the Missionary fund, leaving 31, which have not reported; 63 Presbyteries report on the Commissioners' fund, 13 on the Presbyterial fund, 47 on the Education fund, and 21 on the collections for Theological Seminary. On the whole, though many of the reports are very deficient, it is believed that they are more complete than those of any former year. As the reports are made only once in four years, we shall have no further returns till the year 1828.

THE CIRCULAR.

WILMINGTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 11.

INSTALLATION.

On Friday the 4th inst. the Rev. ORSON DOUGLASS was installed over the congregation of Marietta, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

The Rev. Mr. Martin presided on the occasion; the sermon was preached, and the charge given, by the Rev. E. K. Dare.

ORDINATION.

The Ordination of the Rev. WILLIAM MORSE, took place yesterday, at Philadelphia. The Rev. Mr. Mitchell, from New-York, preached the Ordination Sermon.

Five hundred and sixty-five Dollars have been collected, at Washington City, from members of Congress and others, by Louis M'Lane, esq. for the New-Castle sufferers, by the late fire.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

The Philadelphia Bible Society has alone distributed, since its formation, more than 81,000 copies of the Scriptures. It was the first Bible Society in the Union. *Leander Van Ess*, a solitary individual, has circulated 456,000 copies of a New Testament, translated by himself. Such a life is worth living. Is not such a man more noble than all the conquerors that fill the pages of history?

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Circular, dated, "Harrisburg, Pa. June 7, 1824.

"It is with sorrow I inform you, that Mrs. Floody, (wife of the late Walter Floody, dec'd.) of this place, put an end to her existence, last evening, by hanging herself with a very thin handkerchief. The cause of this act, is not known."

Edwards & Crawford.—The National Intelligencer of the 8th instant, mentions that the Committee of Investigation met on the 7th inst.; that no business was as yet transacted, except to adopt a general plan of proceeding in the investigation. At the request of Mr. Edwards, *Langdon Cheeves*, of Philadelphia, and *Jonathan Jennings*, a member of the House of Representatives, from Indiana, have been summoned to give testimony before the Committee.

THE SPANISH CLAIMS LOAN.

The loan of five millions of dollars, authorized by the act of Congress to provide for the payment of the awards of the Commissioners, under the Treaty with Spain, has been taken by its President on the part of the Bank of the U. States. The claimants will now be enabled to receive immediate payment of the sums awarded to them, by the Board of Commissioners. This judicious arrangement cannot but be highly satisfactory to the claimants, and advantageous to the Government.

For the Circular.

SELECTOR....No. 1.

ON THE DUTIES OF MINISTERS.

The duties of ministers of the Gospel, are as manifold as they are important. It is, however, the very work of their calling to excite mortals to seek the kingdom of God; to seek salvation, and to encourage them to make their calling and election sure. They ought to make it the main end of their studies and preaching, to call sinners to repentance. They are the able, skillful ministers, that are best versed in the art of instructing, persuading, and consequently of winning souls: and that is the best sermon, that is best in these. When they seek not God, but themselves, God will make them the most contemptible of men. It is true of their reputation, what Christ says of their lives, "He that loveth it, shall lose it." Let the vigor of their persuasions show, that they are sensible on how weighty a business they are sent. They should preach with that seriousness and fervor, as men that believe their own doctrine, and that know their hearers must be prevailed with, or be damned. They should not think, that all their work is in their studies and pulpits. They are shepherds, and must know every sheep, and what is their disease, and what their straying, and help to cure them, and fetch them home. They should learn of Paul, not only to teach their people publicly, but from house to house. They should inquire, how they grow in knowledge and holiness, and on what grounds they build their hopes of salvation; and, whether they walk uprightly, and perform the duties of their several relations. They should see whether their flock worship God in their families, and teach them how to do it—should be familiar with them, that they (the preachers) may maintain their interest in them, and improve it all for God. A minister should know of those committed to his charge, how they profit by public teaching. If any too little "favor the things of the Spirit," let them be pitied, but not neglected. If any walk disorderly, recover them with diligence and patience. If they be ignorant, it may be the preacher's fault, as much as theirs. I would, therefore, say, in the sincerity of my soul, to every minister, having the eternal welfare of sinners at heart: Be not asleep while the wolf is walking; deal not slightly with any.—Some ministers will not tell their people plainly of their sins, because they are great men; and some, because they are godly: as if none but the poor and the wicked should be dealt plainly with.—Labor to be skillful and discreet, that the manner may answer to the excellency of the matter. Every reasonable soul hath both judgment and affection; and every rational, spiritual sermon must have both. Therefore study and pray, and pray and study, till you are become "workmen that need not be ashamed, rightly dividing the truth;" that your people may not be ashamed nor weary in hearing you. Let your conversation be teaching, as well as your doctrine. Be as forward in a heavenly and holy life, as you are in pressing others to it. Let your discourse be edifying and spiritual. Suffer any thing rather than the gospel and men's souls should suffer. Let men see that you use not the ministry only for a trade to live by; but that your heart's are set upon the welfare of souls. Whatsoever meekness, humility, condescension, or self-denial, you teach them from the gospel, teach it them also by your undissembled example. Study and strive after unity and peace. If ever you would promote the kingdom of Christ, and your people's salvation, do it in a way of peace and love. It is as hard a thing to maintain in your people, a sound understanding, a tender conscience, a lively, gracious, heavenly frame of spirit, and an upright life, amidst contention, as to keep your candle lighted in the greatest storms. "Blessed is that servant, whom his Lord, when he cometh, shall find so doing."

N. B. Next week, if convenient, an Essay on the duty of men of knowledge, learning, &c.—in reference to a discharge of that duty.

For the Circular.

PRESBYTERIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

This Society is Auxiliary to the Board of Education appointed by the General Assembly, and makes to this Board an annual report of its proceedings. The centre of its operations is in the city of New-York, but its influence extends into several of the states. The Hon. De Witt Clinton is its President, and at the last anniversary, delivered an interesting address.

The Society was formed in October 1818, and during the last year, by means of Executive Committees and Auxiliary Societies, assisted 103 young men in their education, and received thro all its branches, more than 7000 dollars.

The Sixth Report is an interesting document, and thus concludes:—

"Scarcely ten years have elapsed since the formation of the first Education Society in the U. States. In this short period more than seven hundred young men have been assisted in obtaining an education for the ministry. A considerable portion of this number are at our schools and colleges in the different stages of education, but in a short time, with a few exceptions, they will all have entered on the great work to which their lives are consecrated. When we think of seven hundred young men fitted by a course of laborious study, to exert a powerful and happy influence on the character of our country—seven hundred young men selected for their talents as well as their piety, added to the number of liberally educated clergymen—seven hundred faithful pastors employed every week and every day in instructing the ignorant, in consoling the afflicted, in counselling the young, in reproofing the vicious, in awakening the careless, and in directing and animating the efforts of the virtuous—seven hundred young men deeply imbued with the benevolent spirit of the age in which we live, scattered over every part of the United States, and lending their active influence to the cause of

Bible Societies, of Foreign and Domestic Missions, of Sunday Schools, and in short, of every institution which has for its object the glory of God and the happiness of man—when the Board consider that all this will have been accomplished within a few years by voluntary associations for the education of young men for the ministry, they feel assured that the God of our fathers will be the God of our children and of our children's children unto the latest generation."

A WORD TO THE PHILADELPHIA EDUCATION SOCIETY.

How desirable is it that we should have such a Society as the above in this part of the church! How cheering would it be to Christians, what mortification would it save them, and what a stimulus would it be to their exertion, could they hear such news from that society which stands at the head of all similar associations in this region! Tho but two months younger than her sister in New-York, the Philadelphia Society has by no means kept pace in the rapidity of her growth.

While the New-York Society has last year raised about 7000 dollars, the Philadelphia Society (if I am correctly informed) raised only a few hundred;—and while the former has aided more than 100 beneficiaries, the latter has assisted only 20! Why is this? One would imagine, at first glance, that Philadelphia, as the focal point of Presbyterianism, would be the very spot for such an institution. The Annual Meeting of the General Assembly, bringing together the talents, eloquence and zeal of the nation, would seem to afford the fairest opportunity for an interesting Anniversary, and open the door for the most eloquent pleas in defence of an institution so extensively and powerfully opposed. Was such an anniversary ever held? If so, I have never seen it published. The Sunday School Union greatly promotes its object by its anniversary addresses. The New-York Education Society, (besides its Annual Sermon,) out of the few Ministers travelling to the Assembly, selects enough to render its anniversary productive of some hundred dollars to its funds. The Societies in Boston take great pains by notices from the pulpits, and invitations in the Newspapers, to attract a multitude to their anniversary assemblies, and receive in the animation of their meetings, and the liberality of the auditors, an ample remuneration for their labor. Would it not be well for the Philadelphia Education Society to follow this example?

Other Societies publish a complete *Annual Report* for the satisfaction and instruction of community. Has this always been done by the Philadelphia Society? The summary inserted in the Minutes of the Assembly, does not answer the purpose, as it is never seen by the larger portion of community. Other Societies issue frequent *Circulars* to help their Auxiliaries and promote the spirit of the cause. The only circulars ever issued by the Philadelphia Society were the instrument of visible excitement and extensive good. Without these stimulants, it is probable, two thirds of their auxiliaries would have never had existence. Why then have they not been, at least, annually repeated? Agents are employed by other Societies, who recompense their employers an hundred fold. If any were ever sent out by this Society, to form Auxiliaries or raise collections, their agency has been carefully concealed.

In general, the connexion between Principal and Auxiliaries, like the union between the head and members, or parents and children, is of advantage to both. The former will superintend, contrive, direct and distribute; the latter minister to the principal what, in the end, flows back to itself. The American Bible Society is more active than any of its Auxiliaries, and of more benefit to them than they are to her; and if the Philadelphia Education Society were but as active as it is desirable it should be, its present Auxiliaries would be strengthened and perpetuated, the number of its friends increased tenfold, and that in very little time, and the cause of benevolence greatly aided in this region. A Principal Society should not be like the *belly*, the passive receptacle of whatever is put into it, but the *head*, to see, hear, contrive, and plead for the whole body;—not a decrepid old lady to be maintained in idleness by the exertions of others, but an active parent setting an example of constant industry to his dependent family.

I speak these things, not from love of censure; but from unfeigned sorrow to see a cause, which in importance is second to none, and which is prospering in other parts of the country, dragging so heavily in this quarter. More depends upon Philadelphia than upon any other city in this district. In fact, she is the only one to which others will submit as a directress in this or any other ecclesiastical concern. A parent So-

ciety cannot well exist any where else; if there be not an efficient Society there, this region must act without a head. An inactive Society there, with only the form without the power, the name but not the energy, of benevolence, would be a dead weight on the whole community.

I submit it, therefore, to the excellent Ministers and Christians who manage the concerns of that benevolent institution, whether something more cannot be done, and ought not to be done, in this most interesting and necessitous cause? Are there no agents who can be employed? Can no circulars be distributed? Shall no anniversary meetings hereafter be convened, and appropriate addresses be delivered? Will they not publish a more regular and enlarged annual report,—or take some other measures to let us hear more frequently of their health, their places and prospects? By so doing they will oblige, beside a multitude of others, one who is both to their cause and them, **A REAL FRIEND.**

The Editor of the Christian Gazette is requested to publish the above, if he thinks proper.

A writer in the *N. Y. Observer* of the 29th ult. says: "There are now TEN MILLIONS of souls in our country; and there are not near FIVE THOUSAND EDUCATED MINISTERS.—There are at this time, more than TWO THOUSAND vacant Churches in the United States! There are at least FIVE MILLIONS of people in our borders, who do not acknowledge a connexion with any religious society."

Bibles Wanted.—It is stated, that in the city of New-York, 518 families are destitute of the Bible.

Various Intelligence.

An Impostor.—A writer in the "Columbian Star," of the 27th ult. who signs himself "PETER," warns the public against "a certain man, who calls himself *Jesse Denson*, purporting to be a Baptist preacher;" that "various reports, highly derogatory to the ministerial character, are in circulation concerning the said *Jesse Denson*,"—and "requests all those, who are acquainted with facts, calculated to place the character of *Jesse Denson*, in its true colors, to forward a statement of the same, well authenticated, to Elder *John Jenkins*, Liberty Hall, Pittsylvania county; or, to Elder *John Kerr*, Halifax Courthouse, Virginia."

Fire.—A short time ago, the College edifice at Burlington, Vt. an elegant building, was entirely destroyed by fire. The books, &c. in the college were principally all saved. It is stated that measures are taken to rebuild it as speedily as circumstances will permit.

Mr. Rush, the American Minister in London, has officially notified the blockade of Algiers, by the British government.

Several LADIES, it is stated, have passed through the regular course of Academic studies, in the city of New-Heaven, and having completed their education, received the diplomas and the highest honors of the Seminary. They deserve much credit, indeed. May others be stimulated to similar honors, by this noble example!

Birth day of LINNAEUS. To the celebration of the birth-day of this great Naturalist, which took place a short time ago, at Flushing, N. Y. Mr. Thomas Jefferson was invited; but owing to his infirmity, &c. could not personally attend the same. He, however, addressed a letter, on the occasion, to Drs. Mitchell and Pascal; in which, having reference to the celebration, he says: "As that prospect, however, recedes from my view, another advances with steady and not distant steps, that of meeting the great *Naturalist himself*, and of assuring him, in person, of the veneration and affection with which his memory is cultivated here."

Died.

On the 27th ultimo, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. CATHERINE BRYAN, daughter of the late Mr. Isaac Stidham, dec'd. of New-Castle County, Del.

In the death of this amiable and interesting lady, society, and a numerous circle of relations and friends, experience a loss, afflicting and irreparable. Her "works," which have secured to her the good name she has ever borne, extend as far as she was known. Possessing exemplary piety, and relying on her faith as the anchor of her soul, she calmly resigned herself into the arms of her Saviour:

"While on his breast she leans her head
And breathes her life out sweetly there."
(Communicated.)

On the 3d. inst. at Baltimore, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ANNE NILES, wife of Hezekiah Niles, Editor of the "Register," aged nearly 44 years.

Poet's Corner.

Selected for the Circular.
The following beautiful lines were written for a
Sunday School Association,
BY W. B. TAPPAN.

Could angel choirs demand of earth,
A theme to gratulate the throne,
Nobler than young creation's birth,
Sweeter than heaven's wide vault hath known.
Could the redeemed lay by their palms,
And cast their glittering honors down;
To take a robe of lovelier charms,
To wear a brighter, fairer crown:

The theme is found—'tis CHARITY;
'Tis Charity, Jehovah's theme!
The robe is wove—eternity
Shall brighten and reflect its beam;
Blest is the man, whose mite is given,
To feed God's poor—though small the boon,
Shall his reward be lost?—yon heaven,
With heaven's tall throne, shall sink as soon.

Yet more exalted he, who shares
The unwearied Teacher's holy trial,
Who plants the seed, whose daily prayers,
Whose midnight tears, refresh the soil;
Yea, higher shall his seat be found,
Who makes these chosen lambs his care;
Richer the gems that gird him round,
The tear of pity will be there.

THE MISSION.

BY W. B. TAPPAN.

Hark! from yon wilds is heard the strain
Of joy, and praise, ascending high;
The song of Zion cheers the plain,
The desert breathes the contrite's sigh!

To OSAGE climes the whitemen go—
No deeds of conquests mark their way;
The high behest is theirs, to show
Redemption to the tribes that stray.

A herald leads the martyrs hence,
'Tis Mercy's gem awakes the dawn—
The star that hail'd Omnipotence,
Proclaims the blest millennial morn!

They mark the sign to yonder land,
It points to perils and a tomb—
They go!—on the devoted band,
The dew of Zion shed perfume.

With prayers they shake the idol's throne,
The INDIAN to our God inclines;
The forest hears a sound unknown,
The cross surmounts the western pines!

Raise your glad songs, ye choirs! on high,
Salvation to the heathen flows—
Ye Psalms! roll along the sky,
The desert blossoms like the rose.

We make the following brief extract from the
HON. DAVID DAGGETT'S SPEECH,
Before the American Bible Society, May 13.

The sole object of this Society, as is declared in its constitution, is to encourage a wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment.

Those who have contributed to give to this Society, its enlarged faculty of promoting this object, and who witness its present elevation, have the high satisfaction of also witnessing the Bible, in humble imitation of its divine Author, "going about doing good." Its commands and lessons of instruction, its promises and threatenings, its examples and assurances, are addressed to men with an energy becoming their importance, and with endlessly diversified entreaty and persuasion.—Its commands, unlike those of any human government, come to us with a "Thus saith the Lord"—with a "Verily, verily, I say unto you." They are the dictates of truth, justice, and boundless benevolence, under the guidance of infinite wisdom, and suited to men in every condition. They are designed to reach the heart, and thus to regulate the seat of the affections, and the motives of action. They deal with thoughts, intents, and purposes. Duties are thus enjoined which no human tribunal ever attempted to enforce. Courteousness, kindness, gratitude, temperance in its most enlarged sense; order, discretion, industry, filial and parental affection, forgiveness of injuries, humility and charity, are all far beyond the reach of Legislative enactment; but in the Bible, they are recommended in the most happy manner, and commanded by infinite authority. How much do the opposite propensities and vices annoy and distress—what pain and anguish do they create—what shipwreck of human happiness do they make—the peace of how many millions have they slain!—Its instructions con-

cern that almost infinite variety of conduct in men, which is exhibited in all the relations they sustain: citizens and subjects, masters and servants, parents, guardians, and children, husbands and wives, nobles, judges, governors and kings, are alike addressed, counselled and warned. Their duties and their influence on others, their means of doing good, and their responsibility, are pointed out with such clearness, that to hear, to regard and to obey, seems perfectly easy, and disobedience wholly inexcusable.

The solemn declaration, that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach unto any people," should admonish those cities, states, and empires, which disregard truth, equity and justice, and which delight "in hearing the confused noise of the warrior, and in seeing garments rolled in blood," that a tremendous curse has gone forth, "shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this!"

In the Bible, the character of a virtuous woman is drawn with unrivalled beauty. The estimate of her worth, "her price is above rubies," prepares the reader for a description unlike those which abound in novels and romances. Of this description, a scholar and a Christian of our own day, thus speaks: "The foregoing is a picture of a fine lady, drawn by a most celebrated artist, and proper to be hung up in a gilt frame in every family-hall or parlor in the United States." [Mr. Daggett adverts to the hospitality of Abram, in "entertaining angels unawares" his intercession for Sodom; the manner of his settling the dispute between his herdsmen and those of Lot, saying: "Is not the whole land before thee? Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. If thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right; or if thou depart to the right hand, then will I go to the left." An example of proposing terms for a treaty, well worthy the imitation of modern diplomatists.] "He that ruleth his spirit, is greater than he that taketh a city"—"Let not the sun go down on thy wrath"—"Be ye kindly affectioned one towards another, forgiving one another"—"Overcome evil with good," and innumerable other precepts designed to direct and control the passions which operate in the life and conversation of men, are found in nameless variety on the pages of this book.

I have made these brief observations on the Holy Scriptures, as they bear on the welfare of man here—as they regard this life only.—I am aware that their chief excellency and glory, have been by me in these remarks unnoticed. Are "life and immortality brought to light by the Gospel?" Does it contain a proclamation of pardon to the unnumbered millions of the revolted subjects of this Province of the Dominions of the King of Kings? Does it propose the only terms of their restoration to his favor, and of their deliverance from that wrath which shall forever beat on the guilty soul? Here, then, is its glory. But of this it becomes not me to speak. It becomes those to speak especially, who are the heralds of the salvation of the cross, in the midst of whom I now stand, who join the song of the angels at Bethlehem, and who, by their labors, their counsels and their prayers, are bidding God speed "to the angel flying through the midst of Heaven, having the everlasting Gospel to preach unto all that dwell on the earth."

POLITICAL.

Domestic.

The following is the substance of the arguments said to have been urged, in the U. States' Senate in opposition to the Treaty, with Great Britain, for the suppression of the African Slave Trade.

"The right of visit, or search, mutually conceded, limited as it is, would, it was contended, lead to irritations and injuries.

"The search for slaves would, at sea, it was argued, be extended by the boarding officer beyond the object. Under the pretext of search for slaves, American citizens might be impressed, and our merchant vessels be again annoyed, and our citizens insulted, by the insolence of petty officers of the British Navy.

"It was argued, that there was no real reciprocity in the Convention; that, while we had nearly as many merchant vessels as Great Britain, she had twenty ships of war to our one, and consequently, we should be by far more exposed to these offensive and irritating examinations than her commerce would be.

"It was further argued that the measure was not necessary. We had made the slave trade piracy, and, consequently, our own cruisers could capture and bring in for trial

all Americans suspected of this infamous traffic. This act of the American Government had, in part, suppressed the trade. The British Government had avowed that this convention was not necessary to suppress this traffic in their ships. The opposers of the treaty could not then see the benefit of this mutual but not equal right of visit and search. They feared that it would be seized on as a concession of the claim of search so pertinaciously urged by the British, and resisted by the United States, at the expense of a three years war.

"It was, moreover perceived, that the convention was predicated on the acts of piracy passed by the respective governments. The Convention was unlimited in its duration. This might operate to place the modification or repeal of a law of our own at the will of a foreign government. Against this thralldom the British government was secured by reserving to itself a right to repeal its act, even during the present session of Parliament. The amendment to the Convention was therefore made, authorizing either party to renounce it on giving six month's notice.

"The second article authorized the national vessels under foreign flags. It necessarily resulted, that the boarding officers must, in their discretion, decide, whether this be a true or false flag, and of the character of the vessel, as well as the trade. This would bring us into great expense and collisions, if not to war, with France and other nations.

"The seventh article was further objectionable, as it gave authority to cruisers to select their own citizens or subjects, and send them to their respective countries, for trial. It was seriously apprehended, that this would be giving an important power to the officers of the British navy—not only to determine, on their own suspicion, the character of the vessel, but who was a British subject. The Senate remembered the doctrines of perpetual allegiance. Many apprehend that a British subject, naturalized in the United States, and having there his family and home, might be taken to England for trial; and, whether convicted or acquitted, never permitted to return. The fear that this limited right of search might be abused—that there would be no reciprocity—that it might produce collisions with other nations—form an entangling alliance with Great Britain,—and give power to British officers to expose us to great expense, were among the reasons against the Convention, and, in favor of the amendments."

Nat. Intel.

Foreign.

Intelligence from England has been received at New-York, up to the 25th of April, of which the following are brief extracts:

ENGLAND.—The British House of Commons, on the 12th of April, voted £500,000 for the building of new churches.—The new levy is to be raised by recruits; one half from England, and the other half from Ireland.—It is now positively asserted, that Guebard, the banker, has taken the first Spanish loan of 50,000,000 francs; and on the 1st of April he was shortly expected at Madrid, to contract for another loan of equal amount.—It is calculated the prorogation of Parliament will take place as early as the 15th of June.—A Spanish slave ship was captured by a British sloop of war, having on board between 300 and 400 slaves.—The government of Bombay has been offered to, and accepted by Mr. Lushington.—Lord Norbury has resigned his seat as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. The portion of the capital appropriated by the Bank of England, to lending on Mortgages, will be advanced, it is said, to different mortgagors, to the amount of £400,000.

France.—The Minister of War has directed, that Spanish officers, prisoners of war in France, should return to Spain.—The Minister Corbieres has already laid before the Chamber of Peers, the plan of rendering the Lower Chamber septennial; and Mr. Damas, a plan for recruiting the army, at the rate of 60,000 men, instead of 40,000 a year; thus making the peace establishment of France consist of 450,000 soldiers!

A private letter from Paris states, that, in the event of a Congress of the Allied Powers, the fate of Greece will form a leading subject of discussion. It is believed that a recognition of the independence of Greece will be the basis; and, that the only difficulty will be the choice of a Sovereign—the Allied Powers having all put forth their pretensions to this nomination.

Spain.—The state of Spain is as deplorable as ever. The serviles are writhing under the yoke of the French; and in the violence of their hatred, would, it appears,

make common cause with the Constitution-ists. Hence the monks begin to preach union among the Spaniards. A paper, printed both in French and Spanish, is in circulation at Madrid, containing the treaty between France and Spain. This treaty stipulates that the king of France shall leave 50,000 troops in Spain, unless he has need of them for his own defence. [How poor Ferdinand will be able to supply with provisions, &c. such a force as this, in addition to his own, is, to us, a matter altogether unaccountable; for the Spanish army, though consisting of but a very few thousands, is described as in a state of starvation, and receiving no pay. Under this state of affairs, the Minister of War, has threatened to resign, unless some speedy provision be made to keep the soldiers' body and soul together. But the Spanish government may probably calculate on the advantages of loans lately made, as would appear from the following paragraph:]

"The late Royal Loans of Spain have awakened the Spanish money operations from the lethargy that has so long pressed them down; and every day gives them fresh life and additional importance."

Russia.—A society, named the Russian Southwest Company, has been formed for carrying on the navigation between the Black Sea and the Baltic, by means of the canals and the Deieper and Nieven.

Russia and Turkey.—The Minister of War at St. Petersburg, has received from the General commanding in Bessarabia, a very detailed report of the actual situation of Moldavia and Wallachia; from which it appears that the Turks had not evacuated these two principalities, as was expected they would do—they had merely withdrawn to Jassay, and Bucharest, to increase their forces. Count Nesselrode, Minister for Foreign Affairs, having reported this state of things to the Emperor, sent an extraordinary courier with fresh instructions to Muziachy, which are supposed to be decisive; and requiring the evacuation of Moldavia and Wallachia, in the most peremptory manner.

The most recent intelligence from Constantinople mentions that the negotiations with Russia have been interrupted by the illness of the Reis Effendi. Since the 13th of March, nothing was talked of there, but extraordinary levies, and of the march of 100,000 men, to reinforce the army encamped on the right bank of the Danube.

Greece.—Letters from Corfu, of the 18th March, state the surrender of Arta, by a particular convention, to the Greek General Bozaris. It is added, that the Albanian troops had joined with the insurgents, who immediately advanced toward Ioina, which they hope, likewise, soon to bring to a capitulation. These are two highly important fortresses of Epirus.—Letters from Constantinople state, that the Sultan makes great exertion in preparing an army of 90,000 men for the Morea.

A large ship from London has brought the Greeks a great quantity of powder, cannons, mortars, shells, balls, and other kinds of munition, preparatory to the siege of Lepanto. [No doubt, these are very acceptable articles at this time, to the almost destitute Greeks.] European Engineers have been despatched by the government of Missolonghi to the north of the Isthmus of Corinth, to form an entrenched camp for the purpose of offering an effectual resistance. Engineers are also occupied in raising fortifications on the side of Thebes, and on all the principal mountains.—It was said that the city of Lepanto had fallen into the power of the Greeks, on the 13th of March.—Advices from Frankfort corroborate the above welcome intelligence.

Sweden.—On the 1st of April, there fell so much snow at Gottenburg, that the people drove about in sleds, at the same time there was a pretty sharp frost.

From Peru.—We learn, under date of Puno, Feb. 20, 1824, that an insurrection of the Black Troops holding the castles of Callao against the Patriots, took place on or about the 5th of that month. All vessels, who dared take risk of the fire of the batteries, made their escape from thence, on the 8th of the same month. The Blacks at this time, had grown desperately bold, and used the most threatening language towards all Europeans, then at that place.

Mexico.—As an evidence of the enlightened views of the Congress, during a debate in the same, on the form of Government to be adopted, a motion was made to pattern after the American Constitution—in opposition to this, it was said, that, "as this enlightened day, they had no idea of copying after the dark age of '76!"—It is stated that Iturbide had still many friends and could, with a handful of men, march to the city of Mexico, without much opposition.